

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY**  
**PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Public Safety Committee** was held on Wednesday, August 7, 2013 in Room 207, City Hall, 100 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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**Present:** Chair Buckley, Supervisor Clancy, Supervisor Nicholson, Supervisor Zima  
**Excused:** Supervisor Carpenter  
**Also Present:** Judge Zuidmulder, John Gossage, David Lasee, David Poteat, David Wesley, Cullen Peltier, Al Klimek

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**I. Call meeting to order.**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Patrick Buckley at 6:34 p.m.

**II. Approve/Modify Agenda.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Nicholson, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**III. Approve/Modify Minutes of June 6, 2013.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Nicholson, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Comments from the Public.** NONE

**Drug Court/Mental Health Court**

**1. Update on Drug Court and Mental Health Court by Judge Zuidmulder**

Judge Zuidmulder recapped the committee about his request back in 2009 for the support of a Drug Court. He prepared a data that he then handed to the group for review. Brown County basically has two running specialty courts; the Drug and Veterans. Some of the resources provided from the County have been shared with the Veterans Court, such as staffing. At the time the Veterans Court started, they thought they were going to get a lot of administrative assistance from the VA. Zuidmulder shared that Outagamie County's Veterans Court is experiencing similar issues, as well. They are getting some time by squeezing some partners like the department of corrections to give more agent time.

In addition, Zuidmulder shared he was asked by the Human Services Committee to establish a Mental Health Court. He shared he has consulted with the Sherriff and other law enforcement officers, and has talked to the County Executive. They plan to write up a proposal, and wish to establish it, if they can get the resources.

Getting back to his report on the Drug Court, Zuidmulder pointed out the direct savings to the County in terms of jail time. There is income coming from these people, they are working and paying the Drug Court fees. Shared were the initial read outs from the program: 14 people have graduated from the 4 year period. Of those 14, two have reoffended. That's 14%, in contrast to the 32% that will create another crime after 18 months, or be revoked, and they have an 80% Recidivism rate. Zuidmulder said he doesn't think it's going to be as good as they go forward, but creating a structured program will help them to become a free-standing positive person in our community. Some of these participants have been

in jail and probation one or two times. As a result of the County's commitment to look at the alcohol and drug abuse engine that drives this behavior, they have been able to spin these people out of the system, and that's credited to the County and the County Board Members. It's a little rosier than the national average would be. He's lucky at this point, but at any event, that's what it is showing. In addition, they originally started out with statisticians, someone to keep track of community service, hours, etc. But with the budget restraints that position is gone, so they are putting those numbers together the best they can.

Supervisor Clancy asked Zuidmulder how he feels now compare to when he started. Zuidmulder responded he has disappointment with terminations he's made. Looking at the data given to the group earlier, he's terminated 14 people, which were difficult. But he discovered that you can only try, if there were a standard to measure success, and according to the Drug Court National and Statewide programs, he said he is pleased with where they are, because he feels they are doing well. He's continued to be committed; he's a "people person", and hearing positivity come from these individuals makes the program worthwhile.

Supervisor Nicholson asked if there will be more graduates than the 1 graduate shown on the data for this year. Zuidmulder explained that the program nationally requires 12 months, with the longest going in to 14. It depends where they are in the system, like a factory line. Graduates range in numbers, because the start of the program is different for all the participants. The fact that there is 1 graduate shown on the sheet today doesn't mean a lot, because he could have 5 graduates in October.

Nicholson expressed his doubts about spending approximately over \$48,000 at this point listed on the grand total of the financial summary for just 1 graduate. Zuidmulder explained they are looking at 15 people who are in the process being administered, 4-5 drug testes every day, in AODA assessments/programs, required to work and do community service. The dollars represent the program. In other words, you have a public school system, if you have 10,000 students in school, 1,400 graduates at the end of the year, do you say those 1,400 cost you the.... Nicholson interjected, said they are talking about people in the system compared to people trying to better themselves with education; you can't compare the criminal system with education. Zuidmulder asked Nicholson to listen to what he is saying, "trying to better themselves", that is what it is all about. He then asked if the traditional method of locking people up at \$50 a day, or sending them to state prison for \$30,000 a year, with the likelihood of repeating and ending up back in the system... does that make good fiscal sense? Or spending these kinds of dollars all of which are significantly less than jail and prison? At the end, they are out and not back again. If you think it is better to take every offender, no matter the basis, alcohol or drug, and just lock them up, never treat them, then things will not be managed. Zuidmulder is confident millions will be spent on new pods. If the processing of these people aren't addressed, and only resolved by locking the people up, then correctional budgets will be more than the education system, which is very close. You don't get anything in the end.

Chair Buckley stepped in to assist in understanding the situation better. If the 14 that graduate would have been in jail for one year, what would have been paid to incarcerate is approximately \$255,000 versus the two years for a little over \$200,000. But these people are out, and would have been in longer than the one year. So far this year, there is only 1 graduate, but because of the system they are in for 12-14 months. Next month, Zuidmulder could give a report and the number of graduates could be 7. Nicholson added it could still stay at 1. Zuidmulder said his point is that you can't look at the graduates, you have to look at the people who are in the program, they are not in prison or jail, they are working and doing community service. The graduates simply mean at the end they are out of the program. The cost of the program isn't the number of dollars spent thus far divided by one. You have to look at everyone that's in the program. All those cost are dramatically less than jail cost. Nicholson said he's looking at the end product... the graduates. Zuidmulder said he's had 14 graduates, over the period of the program, he had 39 participants. Of the 39, 14 have come out and are free-standing citizens paying taxes, taking care of their families, not involving law enforcement officers and jails. That wouldn't have happened if this program didn't exist. Those people, if weren't addressed, they would still be using all the

resources, i.e., law enforcement and mental health resources. The 14 terminated are the ones that should be terminated. They are the persons that had the opportunity and didn't make it work.

Buckley looked at the total program participants at 39, and asked if that was the roll number from each year. There are still 15 in the program; they could potentially have 29 graduates out of 39 depending on where they fall on the time... Nicholson said they won't know until the end of the year... Zuidmulder interjected and said he doesn't understand why the focus is on graduates. On an annual basis, he could have a program in which next year he could graduate 25 people. The real question is do you believe in the program, if you do, it will produce number and function. Zuidmulder added he doesn't know why he has to defend this, he's a volunteer. Everywhere he goes in this community, door-to-door with Nicholson; these people agreed that these offenders deserve a second chance. The people say they support this program. If these are the people providing the resources, and if it is successful, than he's at a lost as to what more Nicholson is asking. Nicholson asked what the goal was if it's not graduates. Discussed again was the 1 graduate that was shown on the data: Buckley and Zuidmulder reiterated the explanation as to why that is. What Nicholson is focusing on is a year-to-date number, and at the end of the year that number could be different. There have been 14 graduates, 15 in the program and it is an on-going program. Zuidmulder said every month he takes people in, it increases the number of people in the program which takes 12-14 months, every time he comes to the Committee he will answer these questions, it could be different at each time. Given was the analogy... it takes 12 years to get a high school diploma, he can't give someone a high school diploma at 8<sup>th</sup> grade just to make his numbers look good.

To clarify the number of participants since 2011, Supervisor Zima revisited the information with Zuidmulder; the total since 2011 is 39 participants. Out of that number since 2011 there have been 14 graduates and 14 individuals terminated. That is 11 short-- those are the ones still in the middle of the program. Zima asked what the maximum number of participants they could serve was, and could there be more participants added. Zuidmulder said it depends on who they are targeting; they are looking at the people who the traditional system has failed in probation, jail, and prison. These are reoffenders who haven't had any success in the traditional system. If expanded, Zuidmulder expressed his concerns that the money would be spent where it should not be. Some people do change behavior and never come back after probation, jail, and prison. His commitment to the public is not spend money on alternatives available that haven't demonstrated to fail. He's looking at the toughest bunch of people, because they have used so much of their resources; jail, prison, probation, and still here they are, committing crimes. If more of this targeted population appears, he will take them all. He can't control the profile he's given to the Committee, but if he's referred more, he will take more. The targeted population has certain criteria to meet; it is almost guaranteed these people will cost community money. The jail costs about \$55 a day, a little more than \$20,000. Having the program will be considerably less, approximately \$7,000 a year per successful participant. Zuidmulder said there are statistics that the estimated \$7,000 is the last time they spend money on those individuals, versus the \$20,000 that's spent again for jail.

Zuidmulder shared that 80% of the people in the criminal system have dual diagnosis, mental, drug, and health issues. When you take someone into the Drug Court, they appear to have abused alcohol or drugs, into the program, they get them dried out, and then they determine they have mental issues. With the 14 terminations, they were not reoffending, just incapable or participating. When he terminates them, they then are in the hands of the department of corrections, they have programming that can better assist the terminated individuals. Zuidmulder addressed the prejudice of "cuddling" these individuals. There have been people who have turned down the Drug Court, because they would rather go to prison. They would rather sit the time, than make the effort to go through the program. Zima asked Zuidmulder if he feels Brown County is more successful because it has a different population. Historically it was a pretty good place, over the time, new elements have changed. Does Green Bay have a better stock to operate with, say, New York or New Jersey with a harder core population? Zuidmulder said he doesn't know the comparison, but our community is a very faith based community which has a lot of support from friends, and churches with mentors. Zima concluded that a lot of these people don't have a good circle around

them, and surround themselves with “losers”. Zima understood Nicholson’s view, being skeptical about these people. Nicholson’s been in law enforcement and seen some raw stuff. Zuidmulder shared with the Committee Members that every Friday at 1 p.m. there is a staffing, and every Friday at 2p.m to ensure they are following rules, they go to jail, and if someone is late for an appointment they have to do 20 hours of community service; this is a system of giving affirmation for approval. Misconduct is not cuddled or tolerated, and these people are in front of a judge. Supervisors were invited to come and view these sessions. These people are working, doing community, and monitoring mental health during the week. They are depriving them of their personal liberty; they are not destabilizing whatever good is going on in the program. They don’t lose their job, they don’t fail to meet their AODA meetings, and this program is designed to hold people immediately accountable.

The Committee thanked Judge Zuidmulder. Zima concluded with saying this is something the liberals and conservatives should be “high-fiving”. This has best of both worlds; trying to get people on a straight narrow and saving money in the end. Zuidmulder finished his update of the Drug Court by saying he doesn’t know how a fiscal conservative wouldn’t support this program. There’s no way these numbers can be ran, and be absolutely convinced this is best way to spend the public dollars, which will be spent anyway, but do you want to spend more or less?

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.**  
**MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

#### **Communications**

- 2. Communication from Supervisor Nicholson re: Review a possible contract between Brown County Sheriff’s Department and Brown County Housing Authority/ICS to assist with Home Inspections with possible action.**

Nicholson bought this forward because he had discussions with the Sheriff and others with replacing the inspection company that is being utilized by the County housing authority and ICS with the Sheriff’s department. He feels there are more advantages than disadvantages if there is law enforcement on the premises making inspections, they can utilize their powers of arrest, which he feels is very important if there is a warrant on the dwelling or a warrant on the person, or if there is a potential crime being committed on the premises. He is asking if the Sherriff can come up with some numbers as to cost for next month. They will engage with Brown County Housing Authority in regards to their budget very soon, so this is good timing. There should be more discussion from the Housing Authority Director, who wasn’t able to make it today. He will find out how they are doing it, and the costs.

County Sheriff John Gossage shared on Nicholson’s request, he did have Accountant, Don Heim run some numbers, and determined an entry level officer with fringe rate is about \$100,750. Gossage said they are looking for something more in the fraud investing.

Zima shared the roles that ICS already has; home inspections that consist of making sure they are living up to their contract (this communication “Home Inspections” is not to be confused with work such as plumbing). When making a contract, they inspect the property to make sure they meet the qualifications to participate in the program. Then there is the fraud side, with the former police chief that has a contract with ICS, they have retired police men that work in this. There is basically retired police officers’ working that’s costing less than 100,000 a year... Buckley explained this is to be proactive and cut on the fraud ahead. Zima said he thought the reports with the number of individuals turned in and kicked of the program were very impressive already, and should be a model for the whole country.

Buckley said this is something that can be looked at, and discussed at the next meeting. Next meeting they should have numbers, the Sheriff, and the Director of Housing Authority. Zima said he doesn’t

mind spending more if there will be increased success, but has to be convinced because it seemed to him that the last report was pretty impressive.

Clancy asked if the officer has to go to every home, and may he be taken when there is a suspicious entry? Does he have to be full-time or contracted? Nicholson said those are questions he wants answered as well, and needs the Director of Housing Authority to help answer those.

There is an agreement out there between Brown County Sheriff Department and Brown County Housing Authority signed by Keith Pamperin, and Dennis Kocken in 2007. Sheriff Gossage brought this to their attention; he thinks this should be brought up to date. Sheriff Gossage said his secretary recalled a document signed years ago on June 1 2007 by then Housing Administrator, Keith Pamperin and Sheriff Dennis Kocken (see attachments). This document was regarding law enforcement having access to the database from the housing authority to use for criminal investigations. They would be able to access that data base to see if they are in violation for criminal or fraud investigation. Fraud investigators are working with the Swanson Brothers, contracted with ICS and exchanging information, for this agreement, they have the ability to access their own query, as opposed to having to ask for it. It will increase the team's efficiency not only with investigations, but with return calls for further information as well.

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to hold for one (1) month, have both ICS Director and Sheriff present to revisit discussions. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**District Attorney**

- 3. Update regarding the contract attorney and contract legal assistant position previously approved by the Board (standing item).**

District Attorney, David Lasee updated the Committee with the contract legal assistant and contract attorney on the drug backlog. Things are going very well, and shared Attorney Carley Miller has issued to date about 79 cases, and has about 16 that will be done in the next few days and should be in the file. The drug backlog back when Lasee came to the committee was at 584 backlog cases, presently there are 483. In the two short months Miller's been there, the backlog has been reduced by about a hundred. He doesn't expect the rate to continue at that high rate, she's going to have cases in the system now, which will give her loads to manage, but she's made excellent progress so far.

Clancy said last month they had asked Lasee if their technical gadgetry is brought on line, or still sitting in the closet. Lasee said they received the software a few days ago, and are working with County IT to install it in their computers.

Lasee said the backlog cases run from high level deliveries given from DTF to from individuals who have drug possessions at lower levels. Zima asked if there are any general patterns that could give an idea of what is going on out there. Lasee said some of those issues are out there are obviously heroin, which is a huge issue, property and violent crimes associated with that. There are still a lot marijuana deliveries in the community that delivers crimes as well. Zima shared four-five years ago there was a report from the GB Police Department that the vast majority of all this was coming from outside of Green Bay, no longer a distribution center, but a selling center. Lasee confirmed, there are a lot of drugs coming in to this community being used right here in town. Zima asked Lasee if he thinks the DTF and the money provided by the County to try to get this processed, do you think this will put a damp to the end or will this get them more sophisticated. Lasee answered he's hopeful it will put an end to it, but drug dealers do try to stay a step ahead. But our community stands up to

this, and doesn't allow this in our community. Zima asked if there is anything they can do to make it more obvious to this group, such as billboards, and sending the message.

Nicholson asked if there is more of a profit for heroin that it's coming in the area. Lasee said the prices are higher than in Milwaukee and Chicago. They are seeing it as a delivery enterprise, bringing it up here.

Zima asked what the percentage of the people are they arresting are users and sellers? Lasee said there are those that sell to support the habit, especially seen in areas of THC and cocaine delivery. There is also a large enterprise in THC. Lasee shared many drugs are coming from out of state, and these are people transporting pounds and kilos, not to just to support the habit, and it's to bring in big dollars. There are young people bringing in 4,000-5,000 a week, that's not to support a habit, that's to make money. They are being caught and treated harshly with significant prison sentences.

Buckley asked to plan to have this group come back and do an update presentation, thereafter, the committee can see more statistics. Lasee said he's happy to come back with the DTF and present some of the things they have done.

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Zima to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Sheriff**

**4. Budget Status Financial Report for June, 2013.**

Sheriff John Gossage was present with Brown County Sheriff's Office Lieutenant, David Poteat and Green Bay Police Lieutenant, David Wesley. They and the Committee looked over was the Budget Performance Report, the overall expenses are where they expect it to be, because the payroll is not right up to the end of June, it's about a week behind. Revenue is where it is expected to be.

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Nicholson to suspend the rules and put items 4, 5, and 6 together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**5. Key Factor Report through July, 2013.**  
*Item was amended, and added to item 4*

**6. Jail Average Daily Population by Month and Type for the Calendar Year 2013.**  
*Item was amended, and added to item 4*

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Nicholson to approve items 4, 5, and 6. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**7. Discussion re: Adding a Supervisor to the Drug Task Force (recommendation from the DTF Board of Directions Meeting on 07/09/13).**

Clancy asked if this item could be postponed to one month, he has questions he preferred to ask in a closed session. Not to say that he is against this item, but he needed questions answered, he hasn't been able to do much, and feels more comfortable abstaining if the Committee does decide to go forward approving this item.

The Committee's decision was to go forward, suggesting to Clancy that some of his answers could possibly be answered.

Gossage said to Zima that he was indeed correct with the educational component with the DTF. They will be putting some bill boards up from the revenue funds from the asset forfeitures to do just that, they are looking at the legality of putting up photos of the faces of heroin. Zima stated this was a good effort.

Back to the topic of adding a Supervisor to the DTF, they have two Lieutenants, 22 staff, including clerical staff. Operations have proven to become too large to conduct the operations adequately. Lieutenant Poteat and Wesley came to the board with compiled data on a PowerPoint presentation (attached).

**Cocaine** has dropped off from 2010, becoming hard to find, making prices go up. Only in the last 3-4 months they've seen an increase.

**Heroin** is much more potent than cocaine; it's a different class of drug. The value of this drug they determined from a drug deal operation from a single dealer was; half an ounce at \$2,000, and at a gram quantity it was \$350/ gram. User amounts are 10<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> of a gram making it around \$50-60, which puts the gram price costing 5-6 times the value of cocaine. Its addiction rate is much higher as well. This is the county's emerging problem. There are structures in the county that are selling and operating from Chicago and Milwaukee, and information is being turned to those cities as well. In 2009, they wrote a grant for a prescription drug investigator, which was funded last year by the County Board. All levels of classes and ages are seen using heroin, and there is no certain group. 85% of users started with prescription drugs. DTF has been working with legislators to get a law passed to present ID to pick up prescription. Many drug stores require simply signature, or address verification. The DTF does meet regularly with the Pharmacy Association; they have the ability to see if they are getting prescriptions prescribed somewhere else. An ID gives leeway to an investigation if needed. The state is working on this, collecting data, this law is being pushed forward, and the DTF has been pushing this act to pharmacies, Walgreens has started doing this for their own reasons.

There is a commitment from an offender about how easy it is to get their hands on drugs and how their lives turned out- the whole process. Basically have three different sources; target the community for awareness, to doctors so they are aware of their patients, and for students who think doctors give out something safer than what's off the streets, which isn't the case. The board authorized the use of asset forfeiture funds to fund this program, while it is in the process of getting drawn up and seeing how that will look like. The production company that will be working on this will be similar to "Every 15 Minutes" video; that is used in many schools.

**Marijuana** is the most prevalent drug. It's a big cash drug, and young kids are moving large amounts of money around 10,000-50,000 dollars/ every two weeks, and organizations are moving over millions of dollars from Green Bay. A lot of that is being sold and distributed in this area. Kewaunee, Door, or Oconto County is coming to Green Bay for the drug. From a business standpoint, they go where their business is, which is here. Shared was most of the packages are coming from, from states that legalize, or have recreational use. Zima asked is the State Attorney General should start prosecuting these other states for sending the drugs to our state. Poteat said they have the ability to reach out, but identifying is the challenge.

**Methamphetamine** is a drug they see in spikes; a little bit of it, then a large amount of it. In general, it's been pretty scarce. Shown on the graph, the 2013 is only half the year, so in theory it could double. There is an uptake in methamphetamine, and a number of those arrested as well.

**Amphetamine** and methamphetamine are similar. The only difference is that amphetamine is prescription form, i.e., Adderall. This drug is popular among the young adults.

**MDMA (Ecstasy)** has been sporadic; sometimes little and sometimes high. There are a lot of designer drugs that are similar, but they are exactly the same.

**All Pills** in general, there has been a substantial increase in 2009 is when the grant was written, and in 2010 is when the Prescription Drug Investor was in use. In 2011 in particular was at 5,000, and this year is at 3,234 and it is only half way through the year, so it is definitely still out there.

Poteat shared the remainder of the presentation;

**Different types of pills;** Arrests/ Cases, half way through the year, on pace to be where numbers were last year;

**Reports Generated,** has had a continual increase as well, in 2009, reports had to be entered in a different database, staff have to go back to look at the entries to ensure everything is correct and entered properly to be reapproved, otherwise stats will not pull to present, thus it is their way to receive grant money;

**Operations,** consistently doing a high number of operations, a supervisor is present at all operations to oversee everything; reports, processes, security functions, search warrants, infantry teams, arrests;

**Staffing Since 1998 Reorganization,** supervisor ratio was 1:3, one Lieutenant and 3 Investigators. The numbers of Investigators have increase, clerical has increased, but Supervisors have remained the same through the period.

The **Proposal,** as listed on the last slide of the presentation, is to add a Lieutenant to the Drug Task Force and offset the cost by using asset forfeiture to cover the cost of a new hire. It lists the **Cost Summary, Benefit Analysis,** and list **Recommendations** from supporters of this proposal.

Zima revisited the Arrests/ Cases graph page from the Presentation; last year's arrests show 616, and so far half way through the year, the number is at 330, which is about half way there. Wesley shared last year was a record setting year for number of arrests. Zima then said he is in favor of this proposal, he shared back in 2010 he and other individuals took the initiative to increase the force. He was disappointed with 4, he wanted a bigger number than that, because he figure it was one of the most important things, and you need people to supervise this, there are bigger numbers now.

Poteat shared they are tracking better than the past; working with other jurisdictions to use the same systems to track follow up more successfully. It varies by jurisdictions with tips; follow up could be 8-20%, within their own unit he thinks they are following up on about 22% of all the tips out there.

Wesley said 22 people cannot handle the drug problem in Brown County, so they've incorporated the 400 law enforcement officers in Brown County. Drug tips are passed, they are assigned by geographic, and it's a collaborative effort. Poteat said their chief goal with the Supervisor position is to create an interdiction program to target hotels, storage sheds, postal, busses, people coming in the community. There don't have the staffing to coordinate all that. They have to coordinate their K9, and some of their investigators to work with the problems in the areas when it occurs. They want to take the other tips talked about and that would be what their interdiction team will go out and target. Unfortunately there aren't enough information to make the buy or do surveillance, but they can send somebody out there as soon as they see activity with drug distribution, traffic violations to make a stop, and have a K9 available to do a search; who knows what that could turn out to be, a traffic violation or a lead to a search warrant.

Zima asked when the DTF is planning to make the full presentation to the Board. Gossage said he did talk to the County Executive, who is also very passionate with this, too. Gossage adds he is going to



incorporate this into his budget for 2014, and that he wanted this to go through the proper process, the approval through Public Safety, then to Executive Committee to add to the table of organization for the start of January 2014, prior to the Budget meeting.

Wesley shared that he and David Poteat are over-worked. They enjoy what they do, but the DTF is a police department within itself; vehicle, personal, paper, secretary, operations issues. He's been in Law Enforcement for 25 years, 15 as a Supervisor; in general it's very dangerous for all County officers and at the level they are operating at, the people they arrest are dangerous. This has liabilities, exposure, lawsuits, and harm not just to officers but the organization and the County. 300 operations (front line, full gear, kicking down the doors, under cover bust) a year, that's equivalent to 4-5 operations a day. Every single operation has to have a supervisor on site. If all the duties are thrown together; coordinate the case, returning calls to Sheriffs, Chiefs, D.A's office, reading reports, minuscule duties, and still have some kind of case management... their goal isn't necessarily to go after the end user, but they want to keep going higher after the distributor. In order to do that, they have to have a good handle of these cases from a supervisory level. There are 5-6 guys under one supervisor, and there are currently 22. If one supervisor is out, that requires the other Supervisor to be at every operation, which is a policy they have to follow for liability. Supervisors are not just the guys giving the "nod" to do things; they are a very active part with the entire operation.

Addressed by the Committee to the DTF was the amount of over-time going in for the Supervisors. Wesley said it's about the mission and the organization and how much one believes in it. He and Poteat sometimes don't claim their hours, and many of which are donated or half time. Added was the needed oversight by a Supervisor to track how long officers are spending at a sight and keeping priorities in line, because at any given moment, 80 cases could be going on. Having more supervision is going to give a better handle on the cases, and increased productivity.

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Nicholson to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY - 2/1 ayes: Supervisor Zima and Supervisor Nicholson | Abstaining: Supervisor Clancy.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Nicholson to suspend the rules, and put items 8 and 9 together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**8. Budget Adjustment Request (13-61) Category 5: Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue.**

**9. Budget Adjustment Request (13-62) Category 5: Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue.**

*Item was amended, and added to item 8*

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve items 8 and 9. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**10. Sheriff's Report.**

Gossage asked the Committee for approval of an item not listed on the agenda; in order for him to meet the levy for 2014, he requested that they purchase 2-3 squads in 2013 with the anticipated savings they are going to have for the County, that will lower his outlay for 2015, currently looking at purchasing 8 squad cars for 2014. With that approval to purchase the three ahead of time with the anticipated savings of 2013, that will lower the outlay to purchase five for the budget in 2014. Although this isn't on the agenda, Buckley said buy whatever you can right now.

Buckley asked if they will have anything coming up for capital improvements. There was a talk about warehouse storing evidence. Gossage said he believed that was going to be handled through facilitates, and Mr. Van Noie was working on that project. In part of that, the aggregated 27 million that the County had, some of that was allocated towards that building. Gossage doesn't know exactly where that is at.

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.**  
**MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Medical Examiner**

**11. Medical Examiner Activity Spreadsheet through July, 2013.**

Medical Examiner, Al Klimek reported that the identification cards have all been worked out. All employees have brand new I.Ds, with the exception of one who's on vacation.

The overall number for the year of death investigations is 614 compared to last years at 566, which represents about an 80 % increase. There's really nothing that is jumping out at as to why. Klimek corrected an error on the spreadsheet report in the Agenda; the suicide column on the Brown County's Medical Examiner Activity inside the packets, January should be 6 instead of 5, and July is now at 8 instead of 6, this was updated after submission. Reported for this year were 27 suicides for the year, 14 and 16 in the last two years. It's not clear why the number has doubled this year. Brown County's suicide cases are 80% male, average age is about 40. There is a collation, representing a lot of agencies across Brown County trying to look at this and slowing it down and be proactive about it. It's sad to see the 27; the highest the County's seen is 40 a year. He hopes this trend doesn't continue. Buckley asked if there are any economic issues related to the suicides. Klimek answered there is certainly substance and alcohol abuse, failed relationships, mental health problems, and finances. Not everybody has just one of these, usually two or three.

The good report is that homicides are down. Revenues are up, expenditures are right at where they are supposed to be. Buckley asked what column the drug overdose would fall. Klimek said almost any one of those or all; could be accidental; however there are still those who use with the intent to die. There's no real one classification. The rise of heroin in the last two years has seen 7 deaths that first year, and last year there were 14. This year there is 8, the trend is about the same as last year. The problem is the potency of heroin, it's coming in very pure, and they don't know how much they are injecting. It's a very lethal and addictive drug.

It was shared that these information from the Medical Examiner is shared with the Drug Task Force monthly.

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.**  
**MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Public Safety Communications**

**12. Budget Status Financial Report for May, 2013.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Zima to suspend the rules, and take items 12, 13, and 14 together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Public Safety Communications Director, Cullen Peltier reported they are at 49% of their revenues and 47% of their expenses; tracking well at this point.

Peltier acknowledge his team of their hard work efforts on the storm that took place yesterday. They ended up having 112 structures damaged in the County, close to an estimated 2.8 million dollars in damage, not including expenses for over time and such matters. They did submit the situation report to Emergency Management, which will determine if they want to do a preliminary damage assessment for funding. He is hoping it will work out well.

Recently implemented Go Team in the Center, they had 3 dispatchers and a supervisor within a half hour to assist with the calls yesterday for the storm. All positions were filled, along with additional supervisors including him. Response time was very good. They are still working through some of that. Majority of damage is South of 96, scattered a little to the North.

Clancy asked if Outagamie County used Brown County's dispatch yesterday. Klimek was unaware, therefore couldn't confirm. Buckley shared he heard the Police Department had to use their backup power, along with Appleton having to do the same. That could have been the relation to Clancy's question.

13. **Public Safety Communications 2014 Five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).**
14. **Director's Report.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Zima receive and place on file items 12, 13, and 14 together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Circuit Courts, Commissioners** - No agenda items.  
**Clerk of Courts** – No agenda items.

15. **Audit of bills.**  
No action taken.
16. **Such other matters as authorized by law. NONE**
17. **Adjourn.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Zima, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to adjourn at 8:00 p.m. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Respectfully submitted,

Blaire Xiong  
Recording Secretary



# Brown County Housing Authority

100 North Jefferson Street  
Room 608  
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301-5026  
920 448 3400  
fax 920 448 3426



Keith A. Pamperin  
Housing Administrator  
920 448 3414  
keithpa@ci.green-bay.wi.us

July 26, 2007

Sheriff Dennis Kocken  
Brown County Sheriff's Department

RE: Memorandum of Understanding

Dear Sheriff Kocken:

I am in receipt of a letter dated July 18, 2007, from Captain Thomas Hermesen, Director of Support Services, asking that an addition be made to the following documents:

- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Green Bay Housing Authority and the Brown County Sheriff's Department
- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Brown County Housing Authority and the Brown County Sheriff's Department

The addition has been made (last paragraph). I ask that you sign the amended documents and return a signed original of each document to me and retain a signed original of each document for your files.

If you have any questions, please call me at 448-3414.

Sincerely,

Keith A. Pamperin  
Housing Administrator

KAP:cmc

Enclosure

2

**Memorandum of Understanding  
Between the Brown County Housing Authority and  
the Brown County Sheriff's Department**

WHEREAS the Brown County Housing Authority (BCHA) desires to administer the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) consistent with the Housing Quality and Work Responsibility Act, including keeping the Housing Assistance Program free of households that participate in criminal activity, illegal drug activity, housing fraud, or gang-related activity; and

WHEREAS the Brown County Sheriff's Department has requested access to the addresses and names of households participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Program to assist them in crime investigation and law enforcement; and


WHEREAS cooperation between law enforcement and the Brown County Housing Authority's administration of the HCV Program in a manner that is free of crime and illegal activity is in the community's interest and compatible with the Brown County Housing Authority's goal of assisting households to achieve affordable housing and self-sufficiency in safe and healthy neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Brown County Housing Authority does hereby grant the Brown County Sheriff's Department authorization and online access to the files of the BCHA Housing Choice Voucher Program for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

FURTHER, it is agreed that such access shall be restricted to authorized law enforcement personnel to gather information and to use such information for legitimate law enforcement purposes, and upon finding probable cause of criminal activity, illegal drug activity, housing fraud, or gang-related activity, said law enforcement agency shall notify the designated contact personnel of the BCHA or its administrative agent in writing or electronically, and the BCHA, in accord with its adopted policies and Administrative Plan as authorized by federal regulations, shall terminate or deny HCV assistance to said household.

FURTHER, either party may terminate this Agreement with or without cause upon a five-business-day written notice to the other party.

Approved: June 1, 2007

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Keith Pamperin, Housing Administrator  
Brown County Housing Authority

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dennis Kocken, Brown County Sheriff  
Brown County Sheriff's Department

**Memorandum of Understanding  
Between the Green Bay Housing Authority and  
the Brown County Sheriff's Department**

WHEREAS the Green Bay Housing Authority (GBHA) desires to administer the Public Housing Program consistent with the Housing Quality and Work Responsibility Act, including keeping the Public Housing Program free of households that participate in criminal activity, illegal drug activity, housing fraud, or gang-related activity; and

WHEREAS the Brown County Sheriff's Department has requested access to the addresses and names of households participating in the Public Housing Program to assist them in crime investigation and law enforcement; and

WHEREAS cooperation between law enforcement and the Green Bay Housing Authority's administration of the Public Housing Program in a manner that is free of crime and illegal activity is in the community's interest and compatible with the Green Bay Housing Authority's goal of assisting households to achieve affordable housing and self-sufficiency in safe and healthy neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Green Bay Housing Authority does hereby grant the Brown County Sheriff's Department authorization and online access to the files of the GBHA Public Housing Program for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

FURTHER, it is agreed that such access shall be restricted to authorized law enforcement personnel to gather information and use such information for legitimate law enforcement purposes, and upon finding probable cause of criminal activity, illegal drug activity, housing fraud, or gang-related activity, said law enforcement agencies shall notify the designated contact personnel of the GBHA or its administrative agent in writing or electronically, and the GBHA, in accord with its adopted policies and Administrative Plan as authorized by federal regulations, shall terminate or deny public housing assistance to said household.

FURTHER, either party may terminate this Agreement with or without cause upon a five-business-day written notice to the other party.

Approved: June 1, 2007

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Keith Pamperin, Housing Administrator  
Green Bay Housing Authority

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dennis Kocken, Brown County Sheriff  
Brown County Sheriff's Department

# Brown County Drug Task Force

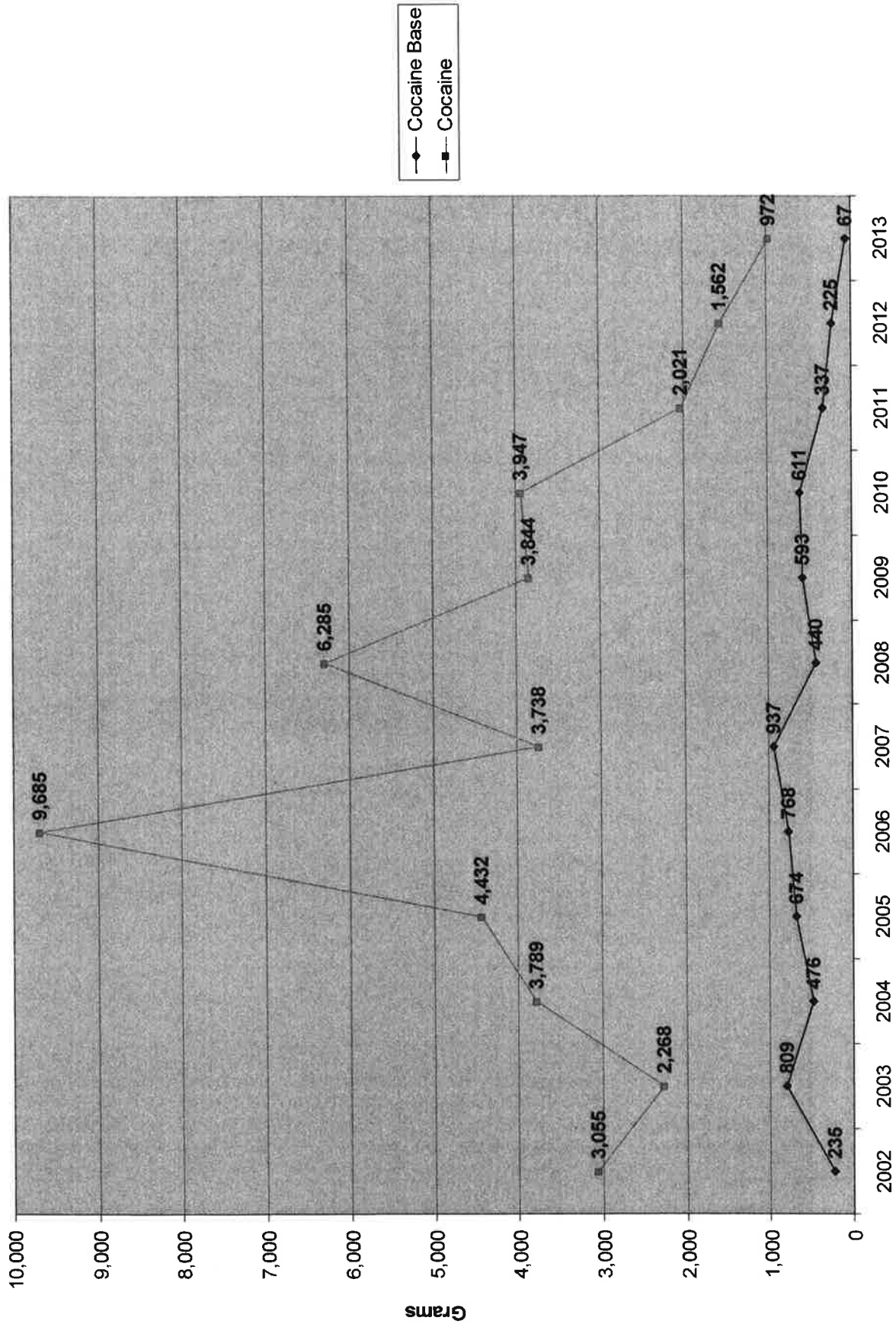
## Review of Outputs and Staffing

# Major Drugs of Abuse

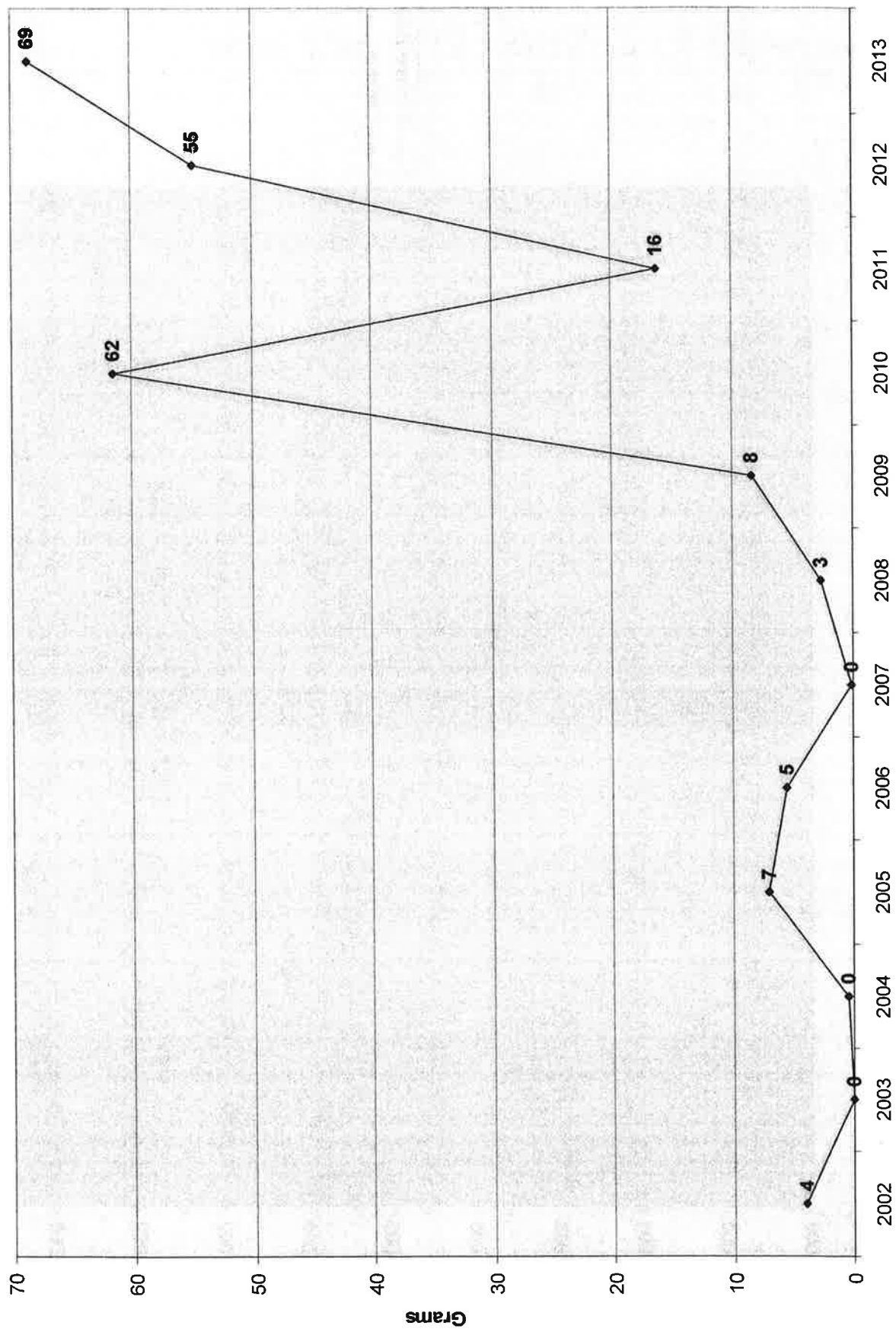
Seizure Data 2002 – June 2013



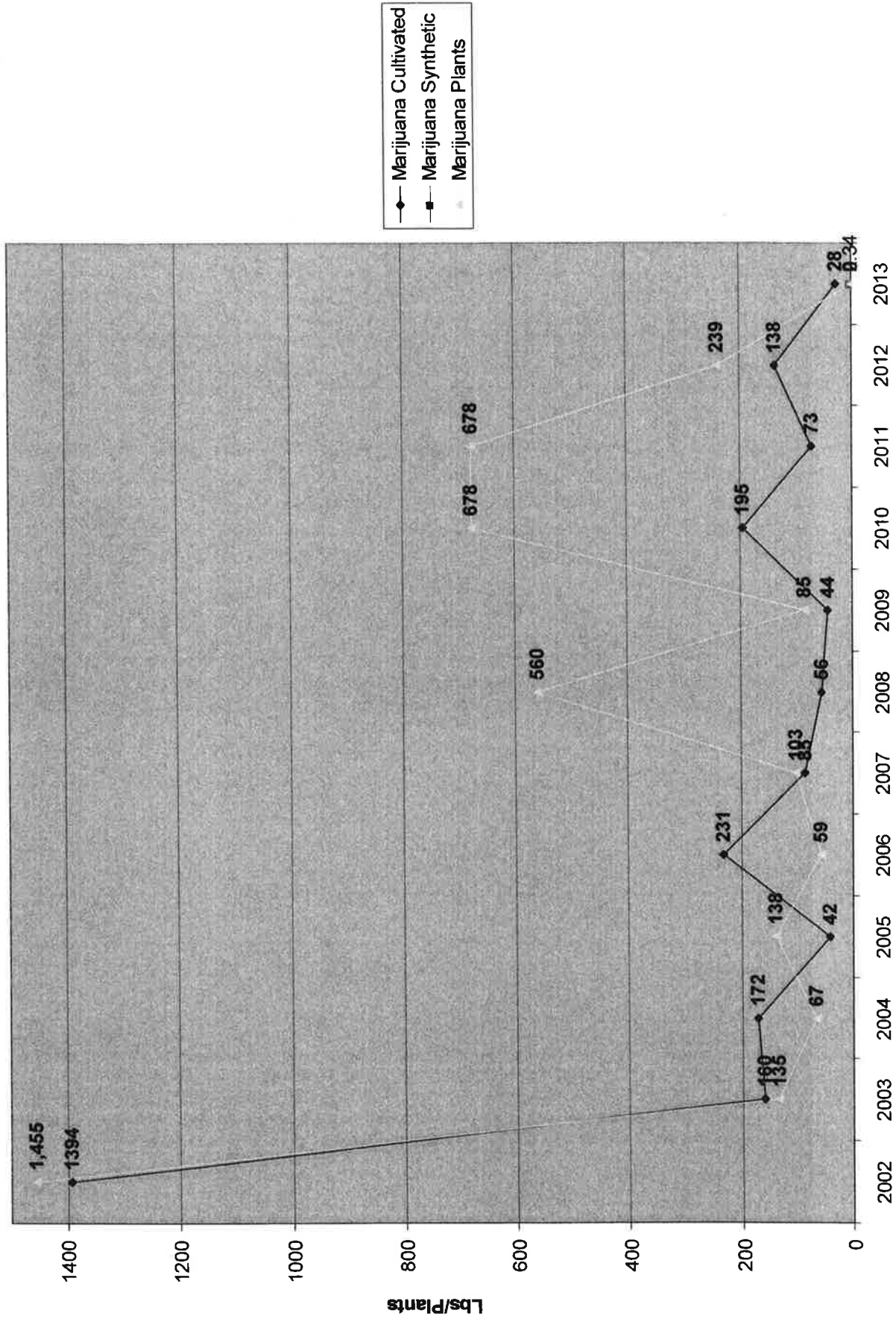
# Cocaine / Cocaine Base



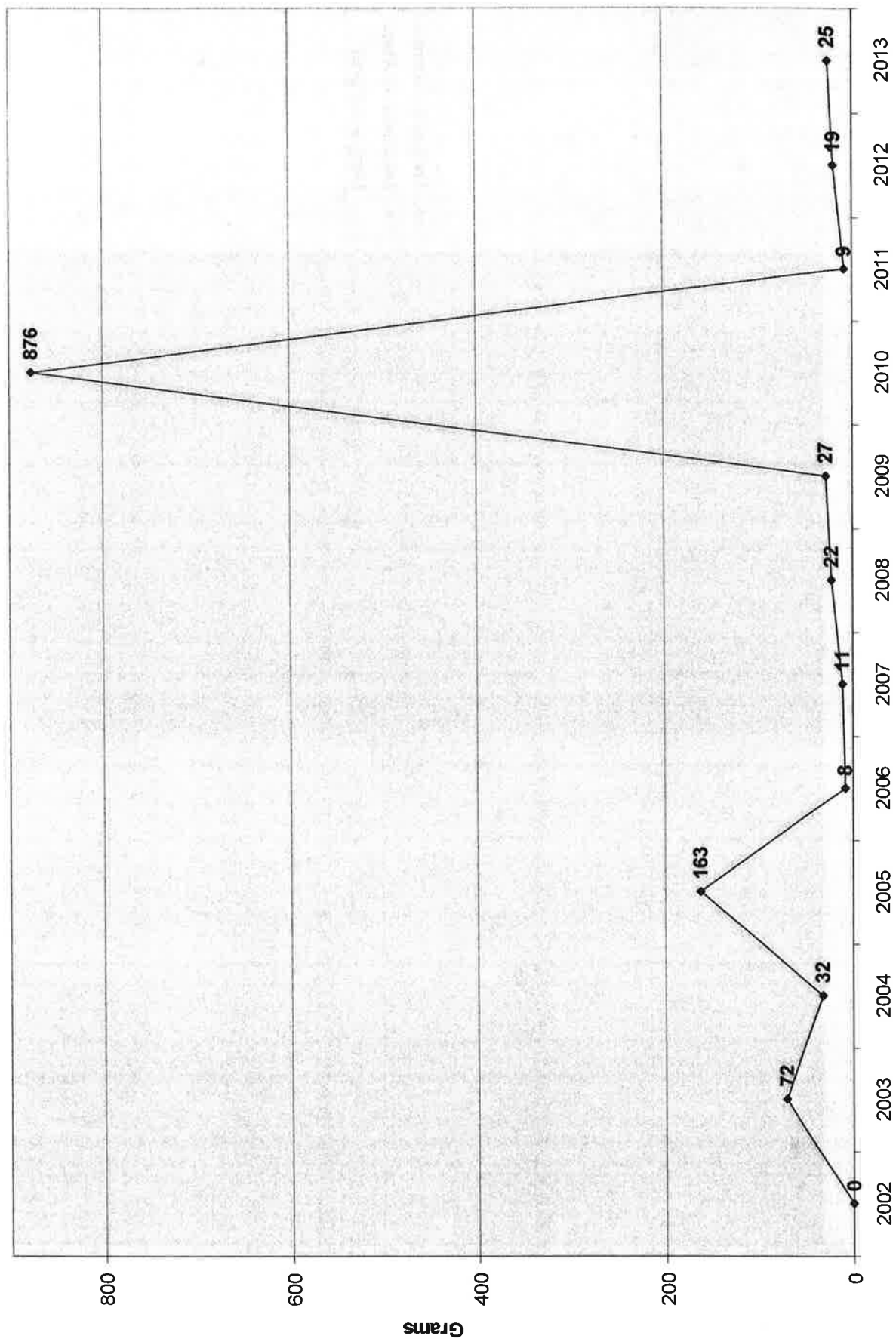
# Heroin



# Marijuana

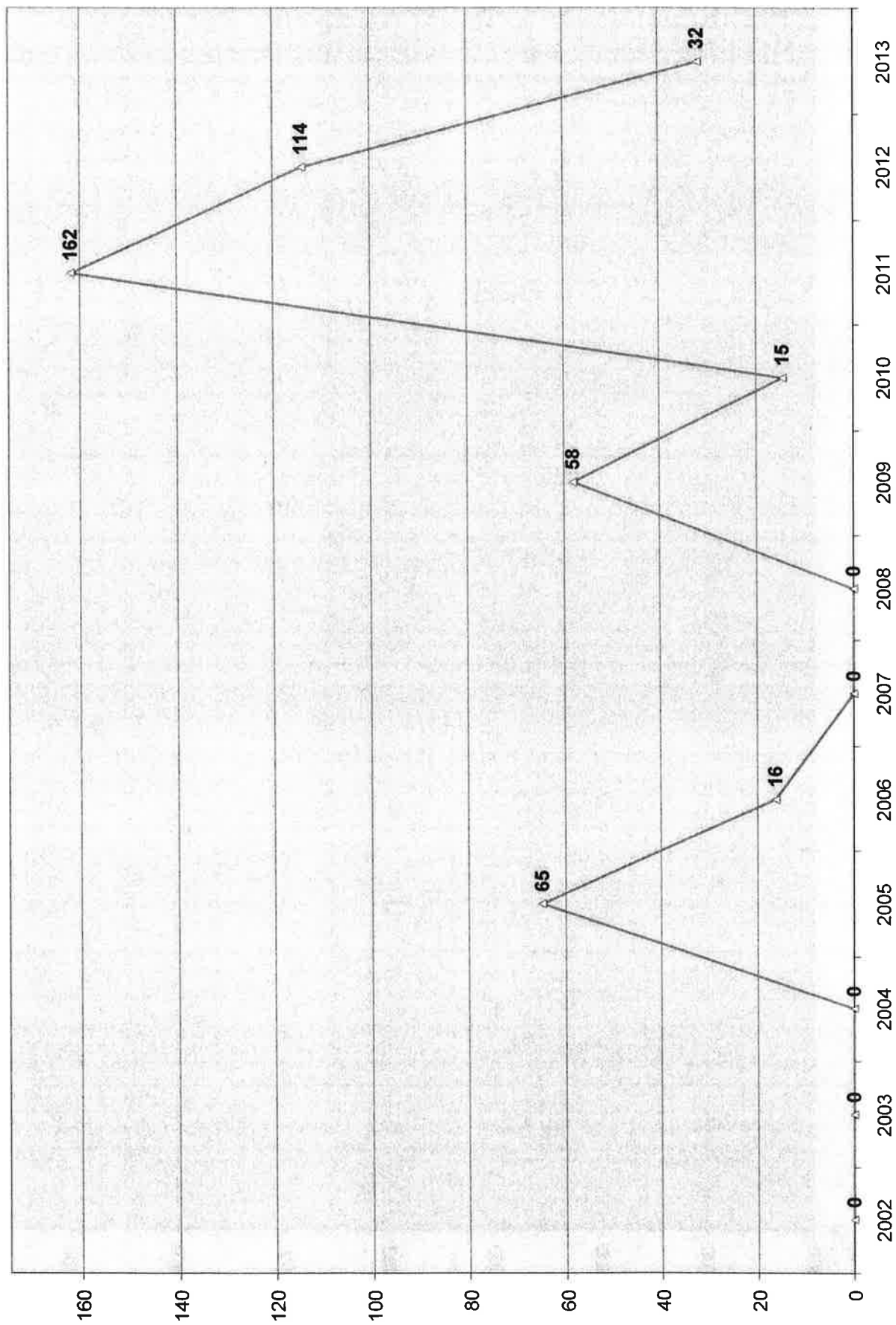


# Methamphetamine



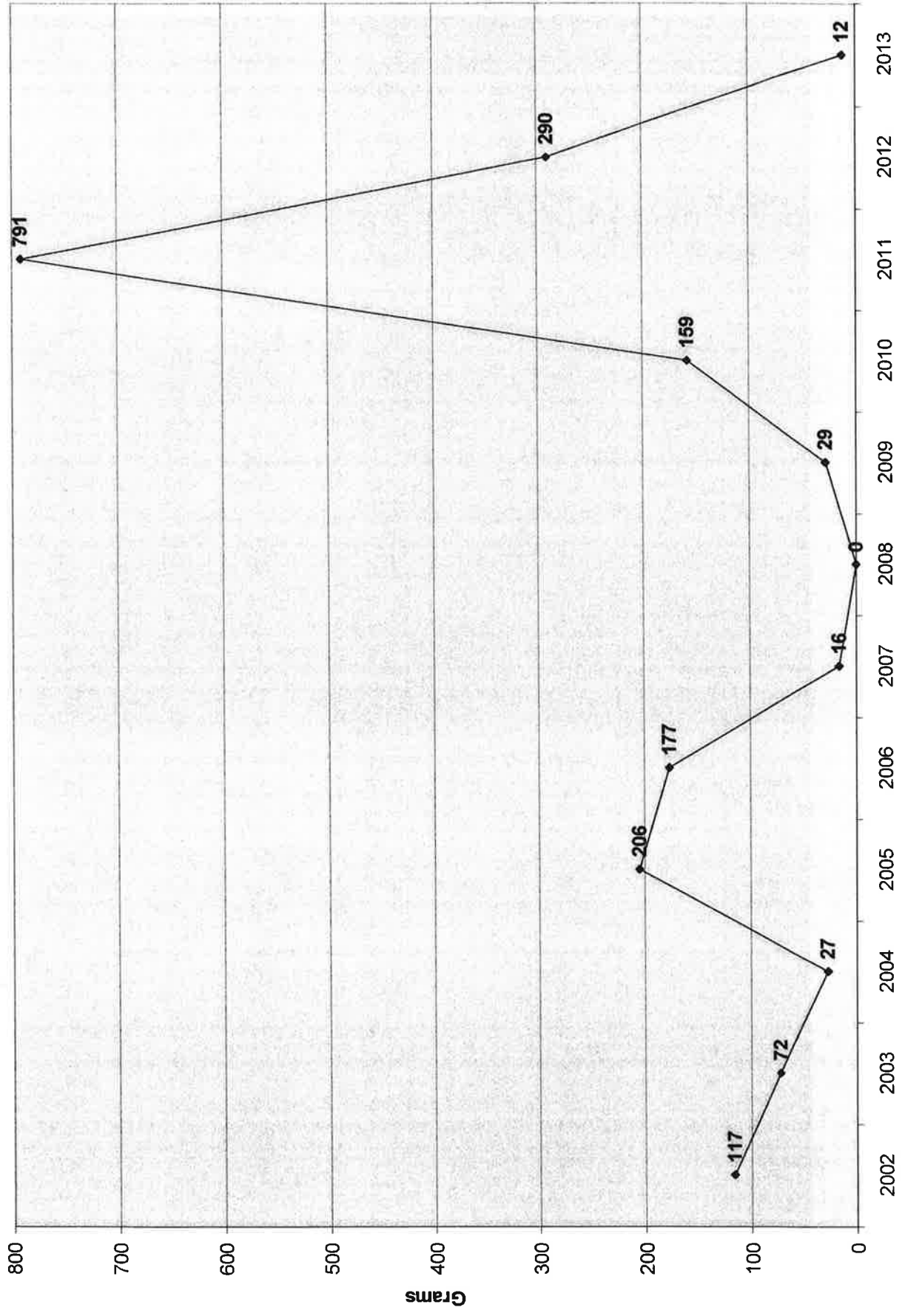
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# Amphetamine



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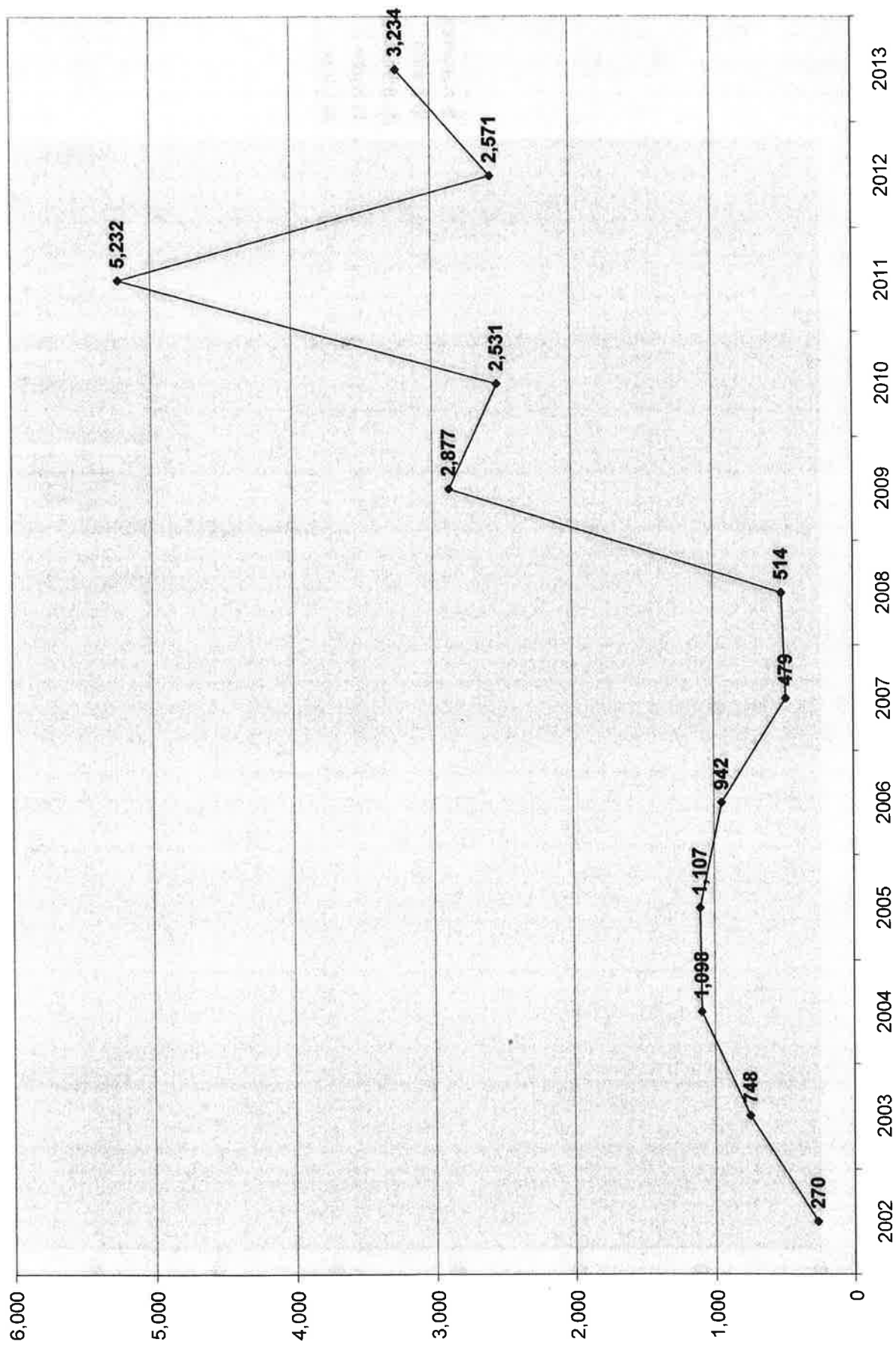
MDMA



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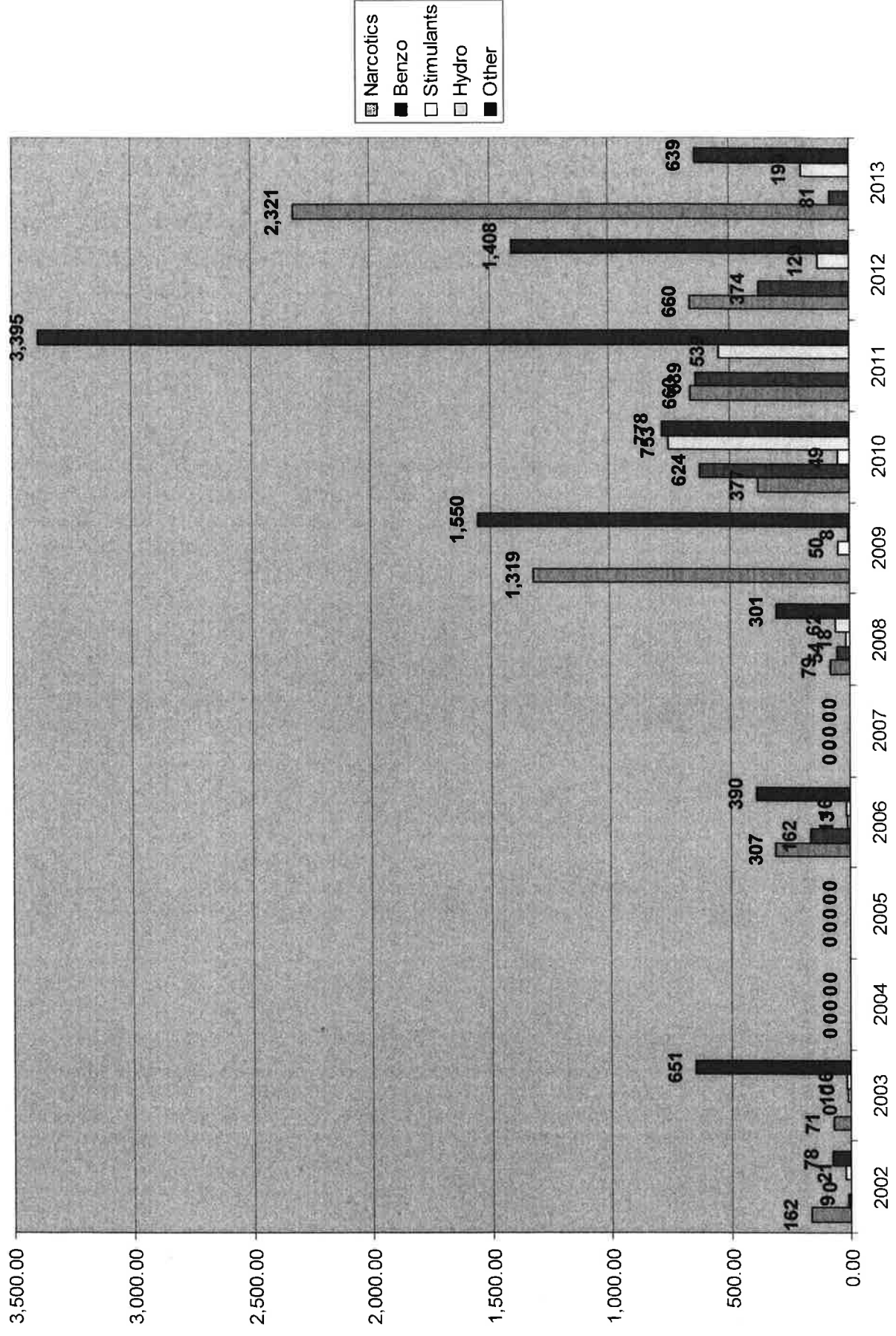


# All Pills



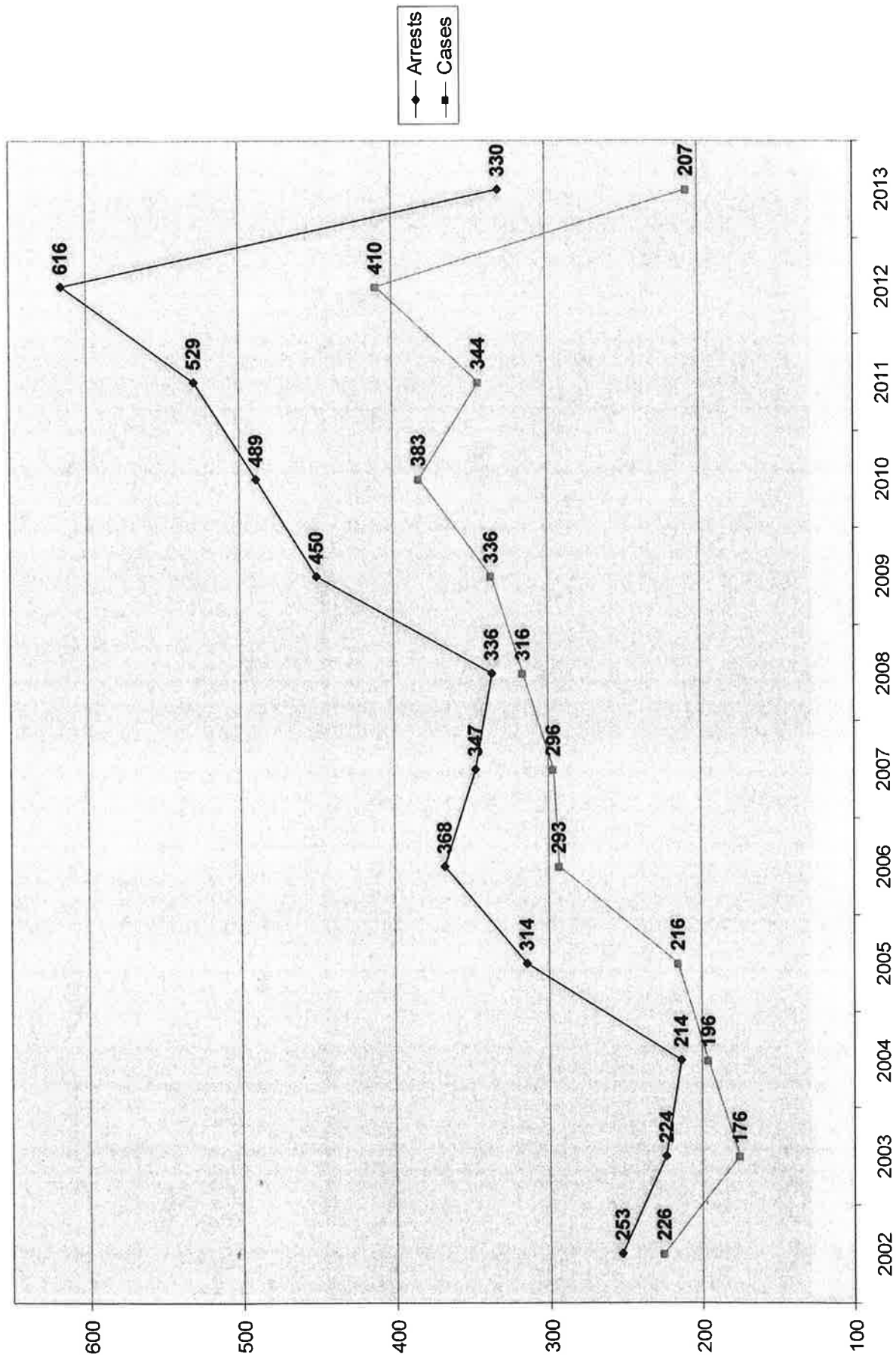
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# Pills



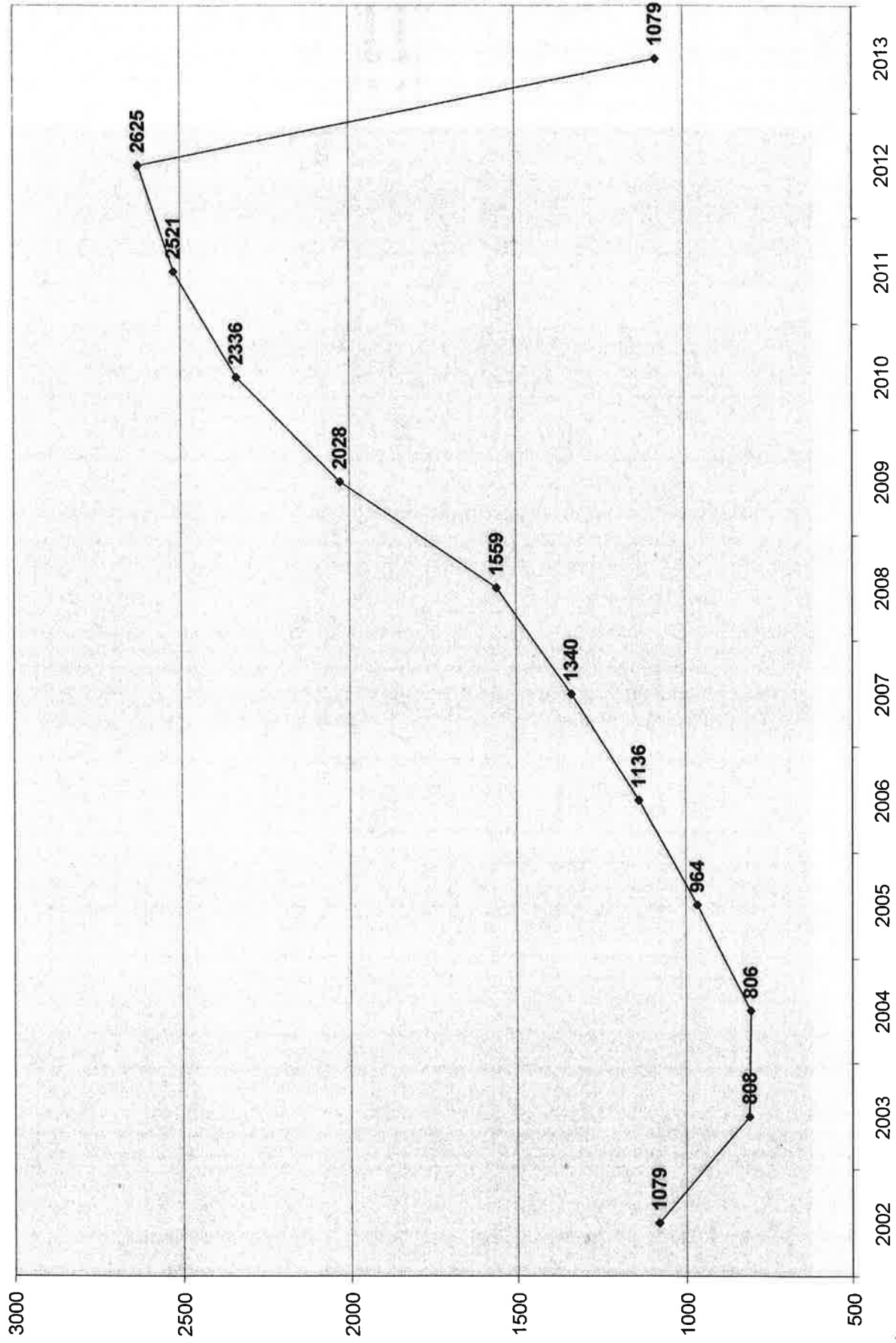


# Arrests / Cases



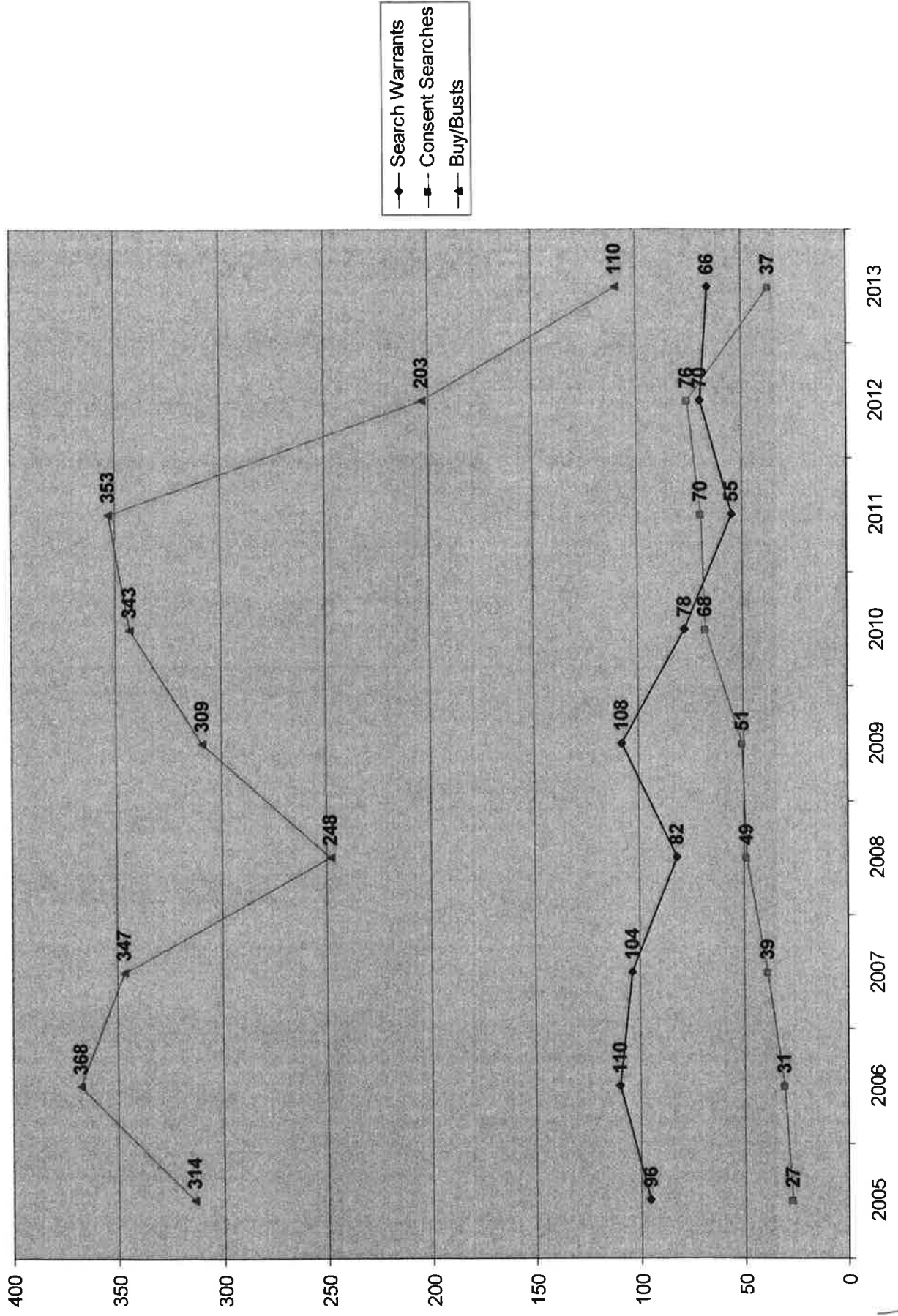
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# Reports Generated



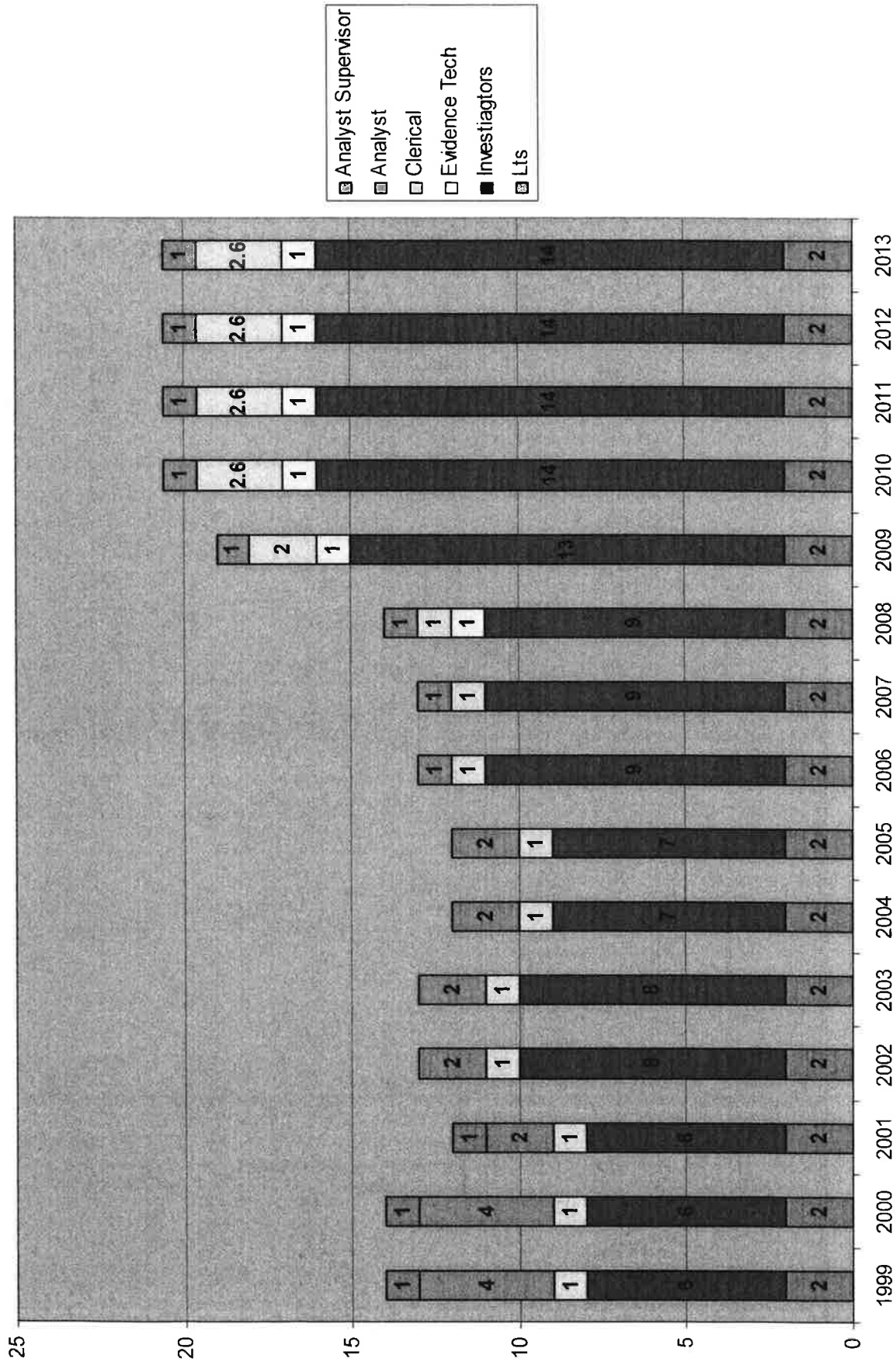
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# Operations



7

# Staffing Since 1998 Reorganization



7

# Proposal

**Add a Lt. to the DTF and offset the cost by using asset forfeiture to cover the cost of new hire.**

**Cost Summary** – The \$117,300 cost of a Lt. can be offset in 2014 by \$56,438. This will increase the tax levy by \$60,862. A vehicle and standard equipment will be acquired through asset forfeiture funds.

**Benefit Analysis** – Increased productivity, better supervision of the workforce, and reduced liability. The use of asset forfeiture to fund this position is limited to the first year, and would reduce the asset forfeiture account balance.

# Recommendation

This proposal has the recommendation of the Crime and Oversight Board and has the support of the Sheriff.

The County Executive has been consulted and believes that the \$60,862 necessary to close the gap can be covered.

We are asking that Public Safety and Executive Committee support this change to our Table of Organization and Budget.